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for correlating its efforts with those of similar organizations dealing with related work in various branches of applied science and art. This is the dream of the Foundation for the Promotion of Internationalism, a series of such strong international bodies representing the most important fields of intellectual endeavor, all with permanent bureaus at the Hague, and all working together on definitely correlated lines for the organization of human effort.

This is not merely a dream. Two such bureaus are already well under way and a third has just come into existence. The Bureau de la Commission permanente des Congres internationaux de Medecine was established at the 16th International Congress of Medicine at Budapest in 1909. Its functions include the general planning of congresses and the arbitration of disputed points, the designation of place of meeting, standards for membership, official languages, number and scope of sections and number of papers presented, scrutiny of the votes passed by sections, correspondence with other international congresses and societies in order to avoid conflict, the promotion of the study of medical questions requiring international coöperation and the institution of commissions for such purposes. At the Brussels meeting of the International Congress of Pharmacy in 1910 a similar organization was effected in the shape of a Bureau permanent de la Federation internationale de Pharmacie, also with offices at the Hague. The objects of this international federation are fully and definitely outlined, and include the collection and dissemination of data in regard to scientific and practical pharmacy, the promotion of uniformity in educational requirements for pharmacists, the study and dissemination of information in regard to laws relating to pharmacy, the organization of international pharmaceutical congresses, collaboration with other international societies and many more. The third permanent international bureau at the Hague has just been established in the form of a Bureau permanent de l'Institut international de Statistique.

The Foundation for the Promotion of Internationalism, which was an active agent in the creation of these three bureaus, is anxious to continue its admirable work by the development of similar permanent organizations in related fields. Dr. Eijkman, its director, is at present in America with a view to arousing interest in three such undertakings which seem of immediate practical importance. The first of these is a permanent international bureau for pure science and letters which would seem to be a natural development of the International Association of Academies and might properly be undertaken under its auspices. The second is a similar bureau for hygiene (public health would be a far better term, but the word hygiene is probably too firmly entrenched in European parlance to be dislodged). Public health has far outgrown the bounds of medicine, since it includes specialists in engineering, biology, bacteriology, chemistry, and statistics, as well as in medical science; and the Permanent Commission of International Medical Congresses at its first meeting in London endorsed the plan for a bureau of hygiene at the Hague. No field of scientific effort has more manifold international relations than public health, and it is to be hoped that the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography may take definite steps toward this end at its meeting

in Washington next fall. Finally, the Foundation for Internationalism hopes to secure the establishment of a third new bureau dealing with technology; and the International Congress of Applied Chemistry which meets in Washington and New York in September might well institute a movement toward this end.

These plans for international scientific bureaus at the Hague have the cordial support of the government of the Netherlands, which is financing the bureaus so far created and the coöperation of the leading European men of science. The Preliminary World Committee includes in a list of several hundred the names of Arrhenius, v. Babes, Bang, Bertillon, Ehrlich, E. Fischer, Flüggé, R. Hertwig, van't Hoff, Landouzy, Leduc, Lockyer, Madsen, Metchnikoff, Oppenheim, Ostwald, Ramsay, Richet, Roux, Rubner, Salomansen, Sanarelli, Schuster, Scott-Sherrington and Waldeyer. In the United States he has already secured the adhesion of J. McKeen Cattell, Harvey Cushing, George Dock, E. Dana Durand, John S. Fulton, George E. Hale, W. G. MacCallum, S. N. D. North, Henry Fairfield Osborn, E. C. Pickering, Ira Remsen, Charles D. Walcott, W. H. Welch and many others.

These efforts deserve the cordial support of American men of science, both for the practical service which the proposed permanent international bureaus would render to their respective sciences and arts and for their beneficent effect upon the movement for peace and for the progressive organization of the world.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK.

A Franco-American Manifestation in the French Senate.

From "Le Figaro" of March 6.

A very pleasing manifestation of friendly feeling organized by the French Interparliamentary Arbitration Group, under the presidency of M. d'Estournelles de Constant, took place yesterday in the Senate, in the old chapel room, where a considerable number of prominent members of parliament gathered about Mr. Robert Bacon, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. and Miss Bacon, before their departure from France. Among those present were MM. Emile Loubet, Antonin Dubost, Raymond Poincaré, Briand, Auguste Rodin, G. Rivet, de Selves, Lépine, Gaston Menier, Paul Strauss, Bailly-Blanchard, Labiche, Ferdinand-Dreyfus, Messimy, Théodore Reinach, Chaumié, le général Dalstein, Mmes. Raymond Poincaré, Ribot, Stephen Pichon, d'Estournelles de Constant, MM. Labbé, Jean Codet, Astier, Barbier, Libert, Flandin, Baudet, Lozé, Gravier, Farny, Ferrier, H. Michel, Jean Morel, Gascon, Pic-Paris, Cordelet, Couyba, Borne, Chapuis, Malvielle, Theveny, Paté, Deléglise, Mollard, etc.

M. d'Estournelles de Constant opened the meeting by thanking the guests of the group for having come, without distinction of party and in such great numbers, to take part in this new manifestation of Franco-American friendship; then, addressing Mr. Robert Bacon, he expressed to him, in the name of all, the regret which the departure of this true friend of France caused them. His Embassy was a home (*foyer*); he represented his country there; his family also was to be found there, a

model of that American family which is so worthy of being known and which we learned to know so well in his house. He will leave with us sentiments of cordial confidence between the two countries which will remain partners (*associés*) in order to assure the triumph of Right in the world.

In concluding, M. d'Estournelles de Constant offered, as souvenir of this meeting—not of *adieu*, but of *au revoir*—to Mr. Robert Bacon, a beautiful statue in bronze by Rodin, "*L'ombre qui parle au Dante*," which was delivered to the Ambassador by the master (*maître*) himself, and to Mrs. Bacon a medal, inspired by the painter Carrière, who, just before his death, wished to symbolize, said M. d'Estournelles de Constant, what there is best and purest in our program of patriotic conciliation.

Mr. Robert Bacon then rose and expressed, with profound emotion, his gratitude to the group which had organized this manifestation and to all those who were taking part in it. Of all the memories which he would take away with him of his mission, none would be dearer to him than that of the honor done that day to his country through him personally and his family. He shared heartily in the sentiments expressed by the President of the French Arbitration Group; he believed in the good results of the coöperation of the two great republics for the triumph of law in the world, "substituting for the call to force the call to justice." And after having spoken of his regret to leave Paris, his pride in the title of friend of our country, which had just been conferred upon him, he added that he was going back to his native land to reclaim his place among those of his fellow-citizens who are at heart in a way "voluntary ambassadors to France."

These charming words were taken up by M. Raymond Poincaré, who congratulated France on finding such a "voluntary ambassador," for M. Robert Bacon, he said, is a very enlightened amateur of our literature and of our art, as well as a trustworthy friend who knows our history from a fair and careful study of the affairs of our country. He recalled the political acts of the eminent statesman who, under the Presidency of Mr. Roosevelt, performed the most important services, and who was always devoted actively and fervently to the cause of international arbitration.

Mr. Robert Bacon will not be forgotten in Paris, and we feel sure that when he has returned to his own country "he will aid us to maintain and to draw more closely between the two nations the relations whose cordiality has never been shaken, and which may contribute in the future to the peace of the world and to the progress of civilization."

Those present then passed before Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, who received from all expressions of the most cordial friendship.

CH. DAUZATS.

Anglo-German Relations.

A Plea for United Prayer.

The following appeal to the Christian people of Great Britain was recently published, signed by Dr. R. F. Horton, Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Bishop of Durham, Dr. J. Rendel Harris, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Sir John H.

Kennaway, Lord Kinnauld, Rev. William L. Watkinson, and other religious leaders:

The irritation between Germany and Great Britain at the present time offers ground of deep anxiety to all those—the vast majority of both nations—who desire nothing more than relations of mutual amity and good will.

In Germany, as in Britain, the working classes do all in their power to repress the provocative influences. In Germany, as in Britain, the government is desirous to maintain the right diplomatic attitude. But in Germany, as in Britain, there are influences which make for that almost unimaginable calamity, a war between the two sister peoples.

The present moment is favorable for efforts to allay the irritation, and to bring the prolonged tension to an end. The difficulty in Morocco is settled; and the two countries occupy common ground in their attitude toward the Turco-Italian war. There is no cause of quarrel between us, except the mutual jealousy and suspicion, expressed partly in the rival naval programmes and partly in the excitable writing of certain newspapers. But what is to restrain those wild and unreasoning passions which work to make the efforts of the peoples and of the governments nugatory? Notwithstanding the absurdity and the futility of war between the two kindred nations, it may be precipitated by some trifling incident, to the ultimate ruin of both.

It seems to us that in this situation of peril and opportunity there is one thing to do, and that is to call on all the people of both countries who believe in prayer, to unite their petitions at the throne of grace for peace and for mutual understanding.

Happily, though The Hague Tribunal is not yet invested with power to summon disputants before it, and there is no authority on earth which can compel these great powers peacefully to adjust their differences, there is a throne established in the heavens, a tribunal before which all men and nations must bow. And God sits as King above the tumult and the strife of the world. It is to this throne that the whole pother of disputes and suspicions, of recriminations and misunderstandings, must be referred. The official prayers of the churches are not enough. What is wanted is a concert of prayer for this one object, that the peoples of Germany and Great Britain may be brought into perfect harmony, and that their governments may succeed in keeping the peace.

It would be well if in every church throughout the two countries united prayer should be offered for this end; but what we venture to ask for now is that each German and Briton who bows his head at the name of Christ, the Lord and Giver of peace, should wait on Him continually, knowing that thousands of fellow-countrymen are joining him at the throne, to entreat for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon both nations, and for that gracious Divine influence which turns the animosity of the human heart into love, that instead of envy and hatred, brotherly kindness and charity may abound and prevail. If this concert of prayer can be maintained among all people of goodwill in our two countries, we shall be drawn together, and by the one Spirit we shall be led to discharge our task, as brothers should, for the progress and happiness of the world.